

ANY RENT RAISE OVER 20 PER CENT. TOTAL IS VELVET

So Declares Judge, Urging
Strict Legal Limit to Stop
Profiteers.

which has been grossly misinterpreted by certain Municipal Court Justices, and put the burden of proof as to the reasonableness of any increase upon the landlord.

When the measure as to the burden of proof to be put on the landlord came up Senator Walters, Republican leader, arose and made an explanation that this bill, as amended by the Senate but not yet printed, proposed that in such a proceeding, where the tenant questions the reasonableness of an increased rent imposed by the landlord, the Municipal Court Justices "shall require the tenant to deposit such a sum of money as the court might decide" as a condition for the trial.

The amendment set as limit a month's rent, a year's rent, all up to the Justice.

This statement acted like a bomb and brought a storm of objections. It was then that the tenants' representatives rose to their feet, feeling toward the Municipal Court Justices and distrust as to their interpretation of this little fudge put into a perfectly good bill.

Another addition was added to this very good measure, that in case of default of the tenant, if such deposit was not made within five days or otherwise, the landlord was satisfied the sheriff or other officer could remove the tenant forthwith.

Such an upheaval was manifested against the last minute injection of these two jokers that the committee and leaders resolved not to pass any housing bills last night, although they were slated to go through, and went into a conference which lasted until the small hours of the morning, so the objectionable features might be ironed out and bills be ready for passage to-day. The effort by the leaders is to pass on all the bills this week—perhaps by to-night.

Legislators come and legislators go, but these little jokers in the hasty sessions go on forever. However, these two will be changed, according to the joint legislative committee, which also called into the conference President Justice Aaron J. Levy and Justice Spiegelberg of the New York Municipal Court to smooth out the defects.

DISTRUST OF "POOR MAN'S COURT" SHOWN.

But it was so plainly evident that the people present did not want these matters left to the discretion of the Municipal Court Justices that there has been engendered great doubt as to the advisability of these courts passing upon the tenant-landlord cases.

It has been proposed by prominent legislators, as well as Municipal Justices who honestly want fair play for the tenant as well as for the landlord, that such cases be placed in the hands of special Justices of the Municipal Courts to sit in different parts of the city for this one purpose.

If such a measure is not put through in this extraordinary session it will be proposed in the regular session in January.

Meanwhile the present Municipal Court Justices will practically be put on trial, through their work under the new rent law now being enacted. One woman, a mother of several children, explained how her rent had been raised 40 per cent, and how a Justice had adjusted this to 25 per cent. Then a month later her landlord took her before another Justice, who imposed a 50 per cent. increase. And she was without redress.

The same situation exists in the small sections of the State where there are Justices of the Peace. People from these districts made earnest pleas that the tenants' cases should be taken out of the hands of the Justices of the Peace, who seem consistently to have favored the landlord. The prevalent feeling is that these "poor man's court" decisions was most apparent.

"PROPER SERVICE" ENFORCED BY NEW LAW.

An excellent bill has been introduced and is scheduled for passage which compels the landlord to furnish proper service, such as water and other facilities.

The bill passed at the last session made it a misdemeanor for a landlord to fail to furnish water, heat, light, power, elevator service and telephone service. In some cases where there was a wilful failure to render these services a landlord would claim that the responsibility was on his agent or employee, for whose offense he would be held liable. The new bill makes the agent, manager, superintendent or janitor who wilfully fails to furnish these services also liable. One court held that the language of the statute said that this did not necessarily mean hot water. The present bill calls for hot or cold water if required by the character of the building.

Co-operative housing also came in for discussion at the hearing. A great number of such plans have developed since the housing difficulty. Many people unable to secure homes for rent have joined in groups and purchased buildings which they have apportioned into apartments, each owning his apartment.

It was explained that these tenants' co-operations have been unable to secure possession of the property they have purchased because of resident tenants, and that in view of so many such co-operative plan houses coming into existence some legislation is needed to meet the conditions arising therefrom.

Besides the joker in the bill to annul the Summary Proceedings Statute, which would allow a Justice to require a tenant to deposit a year's rent or less while his case is pending, another was disclosed at the hearing. This would permit a landlord to oust tenants on the grounds that they had not paid their rent and then not shift a brick or a timber.

When Senator Walters had two amendments to his bill had been made "at the behest of many landlords" there was instant attention. The delegation present feared some trick. They had been warned that in the haste of the session jokers or legal flaws that might rob them of expected relief could be looked for.

When the first, allowing Justices to demand the deposit of such rental a

Knitted Her Fall Costume, Scotch Stockings and All; It's the Smart Caper, Girls



Miss Norman, Just Back From Europe, Displays the Very Fetching Result.

One of the six Virginia girl beauties who returned on La Touraine was a symphony in lavender which acted like a "home again" signal to three naval aviators skimming around in a naval flying boat. The navy fliers circled about the liner, waving welcomes to Miss Audrey Norman of Richmond, who was attired in a lavender wool and silk mixture dress, with short skirt, lavender

MISS AUDREY NORMAN.

CLOTHES AND FOOD PRICES CUT AGAIN IN MANY CITIES

Corn Falls Below \$1 in Chicago and Flour Drops at Portland, Ore., Mills.

Following the announcement of cuts in prices of staples in Chicago, reports come from other cities of similar reductions. The movement apparently reaches from coast to coast and the trend is still downward. The things chiefly affected are clothing, furniture and a few articles of food.

In an interview at Washington Secretary of the Treasury Houston said: "Such cuts in prices as have been made in two or three quarters are significant of the tendency of the present time. I believe there will be a gradual reduction in prices, but that a stable condition will not be reached for several years."

"There are apt to be considerable fluctuations up and down. I would not venture to say that the pre-war level will ever be reached."

The greatest reduction in clothing prices seems to be in St. Louis, while California shows the sharpest drop in food.

Chauncey M. Depew gave it as his opinion that there would be no panic and that living costs will come down gradually.

Although there should be decided reductions in several Governmental departments, the Secretary believes that high taxation will continue for a considerable period.

Great Reduction in St. Louis in Food and Clothing.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Commodities (Continued on Twenty-ninth Page.)

OFFICER CAR THIEF, POLICE DECLARE

Edgar Beverly Lafferty of the Aviation Service Arrested After Fight in Hotel.

Edgar Beverly Lafferty, formerly a broker and more recently a Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, and a member of the American Aero Club, was arrested in full uniform to-day in a hotel in 7th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, by Detectives Owens, Hornum and Fitzgerald, charged with stealing automobiles, especially Cadillac, from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

The detectives say that they found in his room several automobile plates and a set of reproduction dies of the Cadillac Company which were used to change the numbers on the stolen machines. The police say he confessed that he would slip over to Philadelphia, steal a machine and motor with it back to New York. No car or detective would think of questioning a man in the uniform of an army aviator driving a car.

When the detective broke in upon him he gave them a battle and Owens knocked him down. He smilingly said later that Mary was some snapper and a gentleman.

Opinion was divided as to the advisability of exempting new construction from local tax laws. Many of the recently formed Apartment House Association of New York, pointed out that, as the bill stands, it exempts houses already started. This he thought wrong, as they do not need the stimulation.

FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE

Use 60 years' success for colds and coughs.—Advt.

PALMER'S ADS ON HE STAND AT SLUSH INQUIRY

Charge Made by a Witness
Against Senator Edge
Falls Flat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—R. P. Stewart, Assistant Attorney General, whose name was mentioned yesterday before the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee in connection with the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco and his travel to that city at public expense, in connection with the prosecution of fraud cases, he was heard at his own request.

"We had a number of shipyard cases in the Northwest," Mr. Stewart said, "involving frauds and frequent requests came from attorneys in charge locally for assistance. I talked it over with Judge Ames and he decided it was necessary for me to go. At San Francisco, after clearing up the matters in question, I took my annual leave, beginning June 25. He said, 'and made no charge to the Government for the period following.'"

Chairman Kenyon asked the witness for names of other department or Justice men whom he saw at San Francisco and he mentioned "Mr. Foster," Ralph Kelly, N. J. Neal, John Lusk, Robert T. Scott, Thomas J. Sullivan and F. C. Connelton. He named several District Attorneys.

Chairman Kenyon asked for the number of United States Marshals attending. Mr. Stewart said he knew only Marshal McCarthy of the Southern New York District.

Q Did they pay their own expenses? A. I presume they did, those who were delegates.

Frank R. Nebeker, Assistant Attorney General in charge of public lands, testified that oil land litigation involving twenty-five cases and \$25,000 took him to California. He also wanted to go into a case involving ownership of an island off Coronado Beach, he said.

"I admit candidly that I delayed my trip somewhat," said Nebeker, "so that I could attend the Democratic convention."

The right of Senator Edge of New Jersey to participate in the investigation of the political activities of the Stars and Stripes, a soldier publication, was challenged by Joseph L. Heffernan, secretary of the publishing company. He said he had information that Senator Edge was involved in "some scheme, whatever it is, against us."

Senator Edge demanded the name of the person who had informed Heffernan, and was finally told that Richard S. Jones, an associate in the Stars and Stripes office, was the man Jones was accused of creating the paper.

Heffernan testified that attempts to purchase the service paper had been made by a man named Waldo, who in said, was "connected with the da Ponts, who are connected with foreign language newspapers."

Leaders of the American Legion and particularly Theodore Roosevelt Jr., tried to get control of the paper, Heffernan declared.

The Stars and Stripes is controlled by the Democratic National Committee and the American Legion Weekly, another soldier publication, is controlled by the Republican National Committee, Heffernan testified.

Senator Edge emphatically joined Heffernan's statements.

When Jones appeared he denied having any knowledge that Senator Edge had attended a conference in connection with the Stars and Stripes.

Senator Reed, closed the incident with the statement that he believed Heffernan's statement to have been "calculatedly unjustified" and Chairman Kenyon remarked that this was what grew out of "wild and loose statements."

Gov. Smith to Get the Good News To-Night.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Gov. Smith will tonight formally notified of his nomination for Governor to-night. The speech of notification will be delivered by Governor-elect, Walter G. Walker, who will also be notified of his nomination for the United States Senate.

FIVE PLAYERS NAMED IN CHARGE OF HUGE BASEBALL BRIBE

(Continued.)

rine in a discussion of an alleged "fixing" of the 1919 series.

"Last fall, after the series," said Hahn, "a man named Hahn, who had been in Cincinnati and is known as a betting commissioner, visited me at my home in Clinton, N. C."

"One morning, while we were out hunting, I asked him about the world series. He said the series was not on the square."

"He said that the deal to fix players to throw the series to Cincinnati had been engineered by a syndicate of gamblers from Pittsburgh for whom he worked in Cincinnati as betting commissioner."

"He said certain players on the White Sox team had visited Pittsburgh before the series was played and made arrangements to throw the games for a price. He said that the players were to be paid \$100,000 to 'lay down' so that the Sox would lose, and this was paid them."

"We discussed various players on the team. Buck Weaver's name was not mentioned, nor were the names of Jackson, Eddie Collins, John Collins or Ray Schalk. Five players were mentioned by Hahn in the course of the conversation. Four are: Eddie Cloutier, pitcher of the first game of the series; Claude Williams, who pitched the second game; Chick Gandil, first baseman; and Hap Fowler, center fielder. Consistently held up their checks calling for the players' share of the world's series money for some time. I do not recall the name of the fifth man."

"I do know the tip was sent out of Cincinnati to bet on the Reds. Jean Dubois, who was a member of the Giants at the time, received a wire instructing him to bet his bankroll on the Reds. I was in his room at the Ansonia Hotel, New York, when he opened the telegram. I was sitting

next to him and read the message. I do not remember who typed it."

"They tell me around New York that Hal Chase won \$40,000 on the series. He must have won a lot because he had plenty of money after the series ended. I understand his and Dubois' information came from the same man."

"I made one small wager on the series. I bet \$20 on the first game and won it. I spent it for drinks in the barroom where I made the wager. I did not even touch the money."

"After the first bet Larry Doyle and I made a poker bet on every game. Doyle liked the White Sox and bet on them. I had my 'tip' and liked the Reds. But my winnings were very small, only \$10 or \$20 a day."

"The Grand Jury to-day was prepared to investigate a statement printed by several newspapers quoting Ban Johnson, President of the American League, as saying the White Sox would not dare to win this year's pennant from Cleveland, according to reports reaching him, because the gambling syndicate threatened to expose players involved in the baseball scandal."

"Mr. Johnson was out of town to-day and could not be reached and his secretary said he knew nothing about the statement credited by the newspapers to Mr. Johnson."

"Within the last few weeks," the statement says, "it has been hinted, more or less openly, that the White Sox would not dare win because the gambling syndicate would tell what they knew of the conduct of certain players in the Cincinnati-Chicago world series game in 1919."

In the same statement Mr. Johnson is quoted as saying:

"The percentage of dishonest baseball players is very small, but we have some. We have been at fault in the past by placing too much faith in the integrity of all players. I am determined that baseball shall be divorced from gambling and that the black sheep shall be driven from the game."

"Unquestionably there was a lot of money bet on the Cincinnati-Reds games last year. A New York man said he won \$100,000 in two bets, taking \$100,000 from a Stock Exchange man and \$50,000 from a race horse man."

Charles "Buck" Herzog, who was accused yesterday by "Rube" Benton of offering him money to lose a game,

announced to-day that he would appear before the Grand Jury and demand that he be heard. Herzog has not been subpoenaed.

"The Grand Jury called Benton," Herzog said, "and thereby grants him immunity from prosecution, notwithstanding the fact that he admitted betting on the World's Series, as my witnesses have charged, following a tip from Hal Chase."

Herzog said he would file a waiver of immunity when he demanded to be heard.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—The man named Hahn mentioned by pitcher "Rube" Benton as the one who told him that the last World Series was "fixed" could not be located to-day.

President August Hermann of the Cincinnati Baseball Club and former Chairman of the National Commission, said to-day: "The Reds have been given a clean bill. They were not involved in any irregularities during the World Series of 1919."

John T. Bruce, Secretary of the National Commission said: "I can say truthfully that I never heard a word of suspicion against any member of the Cincinnati Baseball Club."

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FIFTH RACE—Purse \$1,200.45. (Continued.)

SIXTH RACE—Purse \$1,200.45. (Continued.)

SEVENTH RACE—Purse \$1,200.45. (Continued.)

EIGHTH RACE—Purse \$1,200.45. (Continued.)

NINTH RACE—Purse \$1,200.45. (Continued.)

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